THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,333, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862, [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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FOR KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.

THE fine first class Ship BELLE VIRGINIE, Captain RIELLO, has portion of her Cargo engaged, will sail positively on the 31st instant. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Captain or

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July 1862. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship "MALTA," (1,900 Tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 27th July, at 5 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

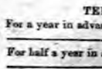
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

F. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th July 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship SINGAPORE, (1,300 Tons and 500 H.P.), Captain G. A. RAINGER, will be despatched for the above Ports on Tuesday the 29th July, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Aden and Suez.

Last Shipping day FRIDAY, the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 25th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 12th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

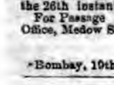
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of their Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch their Steamer SCINDIAN, Captain MASON, for Kurrachee on SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

For Passage and Freight apply at the Company's Office, Medow Street.

L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 19th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Chatham*, J. B. THURTELL, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Chatham*.

Bombay, 24th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Coleroon*, Captain Hall, from London, are requested to send off boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain HALL will not be responsible for the condition of goods after they have left the Ship's side.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Hahnemann*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain Phillips will not be responsible for the condition of Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.
Agents for Capt. Phillips & owners of the *Hahnemann*.

THE TEN BALES OF COTTON marked B R B & Co., which were picked up off the Oyster Rock Battery in the month of May last, and advertised accordingly in the daily papers, if not claimed within seven days from this date, will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses.

Harbour Defence Workshop, Mazagon,
23rd July 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Lately Published.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AS ADMINISTERED IN ENGLAND AND APPLIED TO INDIA. By J. GOODEVE, Esq., Acting Master, Supreme Court of Calcutta. Royal 8vo. pp. 658, cloth. Rs. 22-8.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of a hundred and forty thousand (140,000) Indian Maunds of Bombay Salt for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till Monday, the 1st September next, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry at Ernacollum, where the parties tendering or their Agents are invited to attend.

3. Fifty thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipoorom in Cochin in the months of October and November next, and the remainder, gradually in each succeeding month so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1863.

4. The expense of landing the Salt will be defrayed by the Cochin Government.

5. The Salt to be delivered by weight at the rate of 3,200 Tolas or 82lbs. 4oz. 7drs. (avoirdupois) per Indian Maund.

6. The Tenders must specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, for hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Bombay Salt."

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum, Cochin,
9th July 1862.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Giesler's Mosselle in case, containing 1 dozen each.
Do. Larose Claret „ 2 „ „
Do. Brandy „ 1 „ „
Do. Eau de Cologne in box ½ „ „

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BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

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ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR will leave Bombay by the next Mail for England, and will return in September. Any Commissions entrusted to him shall be faithfully executed.

NOTICE.

My Brother, MR. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers filed. Charges as usual.

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Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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July 17th, 1862.

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HERBERT & Co., have just received a further large supply of the following shaped *English* Concertinas :—

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HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, July 1st 1862.

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Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

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JUST received from Madras, a few copies of "TOPICS OF JURISPRUDENCE; OR AIDS TO THE OFFICE OF THE INDIAN JUDGE. By J. B. NORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law."

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THE PROCEDURE OF THE NEW HIGH COURT. THE PROCEDURE OF THE NEW CIVIL COURTS OF BRITISH INDIA, being the fourth edition of the "Procedure of Civil Courts, &c.," by W. MACPHERSON, Esq., late Master in Equity, Supreme Court, Calcutta, 8vo. cloth. Rs. 16.

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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED CERTIFICATES OF NEW SHARES (Fifth Issue) will be ready for delivery at this Office from and after SATURDAY, the 26th day of July, instant, in exchange for the Receipts passed by the Bank of Bombay.

G. A. BARNETT,
Acting Secretary.

G. I. P. Railway, General Offices,
Byculla, 22nd July 1862.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are required to pay the last Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof, in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

Bombay, 23rd July 1862.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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Royal Arch.
Mark Master.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets,
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albertz, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Albertz, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 180.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles, from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Ecdkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THOMAS HILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

LARGE supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately, orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennant's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

No. 1, Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.

WINES, at the following prices for cash.

	per dozen.
Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry..	Rs. 22
George Duncan & Co. do. do. ...	„ 20
Good Dinner Sherry	„ 18

NASMYTH MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1862.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows :—
Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—
The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Pale Sherry in cases, containing 3 dozens each.

Port	„	„	3	„ „ (Quarts.)
Do.	„	„	2	„ „ (Pints.)
Old Tom	„	„	1	„ „
Whiskey	„	„	1	„ „

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India :—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guinness's Stout in ditto ditto
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts. ditto.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.		„	„ 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 13

CLARET—

Chateau Margaux		„	„ 34
Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 23
Medoc		„	„ 19

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. De Paul	Quarts	„ 40
Do.	A. De Paul	Pints	„ 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	„ 36
Do. do.		Pints	„ 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dambar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen	Rs. 36
MOSELLE do.	do.	„	„ 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		„	„ 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		„	„ 42
CURACOA		„	„ 40
MARASCHINO		„	„ 50
SHERRY BRANDY			

SPIRITS—

Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		„	„ 30
do.	Julles Robins (30 years old)	„	„ 20
Rum	Fine old Jamaica		
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London		
Do.	Hollands in		
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie	„	„ 31

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE)

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 24th July 18 2.

EXCHANGES.

We quote an advance of 1 to 2 annas in rates.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d. to 3d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11.16d. to 3d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight ...	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	78 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	50 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	193 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	41 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [ble.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,550 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 prob.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,740	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,950	130 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. shn 439 p. sh.	Rs. 800 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 3.0 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Muncherjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 380 do.
Electric Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,, Loan 1853-56	}	94¼
,, Loan 1842-43		
Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		105¼
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		113¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Crowns.....	,, 230 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205 do.
Bar Silver	,, 106¾ to 107
Gold Leaf	,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ....£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds) .....£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.	
,, (Seeds) ..... Nominal.	
To Hull ..... £2 0s. 0d.	
To China..... No offers.	
To Clyde..... Do.	

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 23RD, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
New Gross, ready	Rs.	405 to 407
New Sarat	,,	408 to 409
New Dholleras, and Bhowngger	,,	410 to 415
New Domravutee	,,	375 to 400
New Comptа, ...	,,	390 to 395
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	500 to 505
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	380 to 385
New Veraval	,,	383 to 390
Khandeish	,,	380 to 382
New Pondicree	,,	3 0 to 3 5
New Acoote	,,	410 to 415
New Mangalore	,,	390 to 395

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,560 to 1,565.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish, per Rs. 7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gazerat..... ,, 7-10 to 7-12 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
,, 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... ,, 26 to 27 37 to 38

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, June 27.)

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	*Old Patna.*	*New Benares.*	*Old Benares.*	*Malwa.*
June 11 ...	$655-67½	...	$650-52½	...	$720
,, 12 ...	665-67½	...	650-52½	...	720
,, 13 ...	662½-65	...	645-650	...	700-720
,, 14 ...	662½-65	...	645-650	...	700-720
,, 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 16 ...	6321-65	...	645-650	...	700-720
,, 17 ...	650-655	...	630-635	...	700-720
,, 18 ...	650-655	...	630-635	...	700-720
,, 19 ...	650-655	...	630-635	...	700-720
,, 20 ...	645	...	625	...	700-02½
,, 21 ...	640	...	620	...	700
,, 22 ...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 23 ...	640	...	620	...	700
,, 24 ...	640	...	620	...	700
,, 25 ...	650-52½	...	625-630	...	700-710
,, 26 ...	650-655	...	625-630	...	700-710

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1862.

New Patna.—650$ to 655$—fair enquiry.
Old Patna.—None.
New Benares.—625$ to 630$—fair enquiry.
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—700$ to 710—fair enquiry.
Turkey.—480$ to 485$
Cotton, Bombay.—14$ to 19$.
Cotton, Calcutta.—14$ to 16$50.
Cotton, Madras.—No Market.
Rice, Bengal.—2$15 to 2$25; others, 1$85 to 2$25.
Copper Cash.—15$ to 15$20.
Camphor.—82$ per picul.
Saltpetre.—9$ to 10$50—dull.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 22$65.
Gold Bar.—98 touch, 22$50.
Specie.—¾ per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—9 to 9¼ per cent premium.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6¼d.
Private Bills, 6s. 7d.
With Documents, 4s. 7¾d.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 223 to 224½.
On Calcutta, Rs. 224.
Specie, of 100 touch, 9¼ per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$80 per tael.
Bar Silver, 10 per cent premium.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 23	Behar (s).....	Brooks	Suez 12 and Aden 17 July.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Preston*, H. Moffat, bound to Singapore and Hongkong.
Ship *John Tawperley* R. R. Seddle, bound to Hongkong.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *China*, for Rangoon.
Steamer *Scindian*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Queen of the West*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—29 boxes Gold, 288 boxes Silk, 83 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 531 boxes Sundries, 18 boxes Treasures, 100 bags Sugar, 146 packages Mails, 17 boxes Brass Leaves, 2 boxes Chinaware, 25 chests Tea, 2 parcels Silver Ware, 1 box Muster, 2 packages Papers, 1 box Soap, 1 package Baggage, 17 packages Parcels, 5 packages Samples, 4 parcels Samples, 1 cask Coffee.

From Suez & Aden.

Steamer *Behar*.—146 boxes Specie, 1 case Beads, 15 bags Cotton Seed, 1 box Pearls and Specie, 1 box Tobacco, 1 parcel Papers, 25 packages Stores, 316 packages Merchandize.

DAILY EXPORTS

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 23RD JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—34 chests Cutch, 694 cwt., Thara Lalljee, 250 bales Hemp, 685 cwt., Damoder Tricumjee; 100 packages Coffee, 131½ cwt., Dinshaw Muncherjee; 250 bags Sursee Seed, 375 cwt., R. Souza and Co.; 110 bales Hemp, 300 cwt., Cullianjee Nanjee; 323 frazels Coffee, 491½ cwt., Fernandise.

Victory.—30 pieces R. Teeth, 23 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lbs., 77 cases Chundroos, 163½ cwt., Hajeabhoy Dawood and Co.

For Liverpool.

Golconda.—75 bales Cotton, 282½ cwt., Eduljee and Hormusjee Shapoorjee; 740 bundles Coir Yarn, 94½ cwt., Vithaldass Gocouldass.

Dora.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Khata Sewjee.

Bates Family.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlatgur; 5 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Moroomull Bhoolchund; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gocouldass Cullianjee.

Lord Raglan.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 45 bales Cotton, 160 cwt., Pursotum Nanjee.

John Lyon.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.

Queen of the West.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessow Virjee.

Sun Mendot.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 3 boxes Sundries, Coupland and Co.

Sources.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., John Bennett and Co.

Contest.—1,010 bundles Coir Yarn, 100 cwt., Soondersee Mooljee.

Mary Stanthorpe.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jantha Vulubjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee.

For Havre.

Nouvelle Antoinette.—1 bag Coffee, 1½ cwt., J. Sigg and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 box Samples, S. Tyabjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Sauzpareil.*—6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Somonjee; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Golabroy Thackorsydass; 3½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Moolchund Pursotum.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roogoath Jugunath; 36 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Somonjee; 52 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 box Sundries, Hormusjee Nesserwanjee; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Golabroy Thackorsidass; 37½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunathroy Ramjus; 30½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 44 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 61 pieces, Puckirchund Bhowanydut; 1 case China Satin, 100 pieces, Cowlun Surdarmull; 2 cases China Satin, 200 pieces, Panalall Gunesdass; 1 box country Silk Handkerchiefs, 39 corges, Ebramjee Sullamanjee.

Earl of Clare.—8 packages E. Beads, 11 packages Glue, 25½ cwt., Caderbhoy Momunjee.

For Madras.

Steamer *Singapore.*—4 cases Sundries, Hajee Absator Hajee Taleb.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 23.

Phelps, Lieut., Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 23rd July 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adit. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 22nd July 1862.

Under instructions from Government, Colonel Malcolm, C.B., was directed to remain at Sholapoor in command of the 1st Regiment Southern Mahratta Horse, on the 14th May last.

The undermentioned Officer has been reported to have passed the required examination in the Native Language as follows :—

MAHRATHEE.

Interpreter's Test.

Lieut. H. B. Jacob, 24th Regiment N. I.

The subjoined General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, dated Simla, 31st May 1862, is made applicable to the Bombay Army :—

"The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that in future all non-commissioned officers and soldiers proceeding to hill convalescent depots, are to take their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition with them, whenever in the opinion of the commanding officers of their regiments and batteries they are sufficiently well to look after and take care of them.

"When however the state of health of the convalescents or other causes may render it advisable to despatch them unarmed, a special report is to be made to this Department explaining why this course was necessary."

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 23rd July 1862.

Mr. J. D. Budd, Mate, having this day reported his return from England by the ship *Winterthur*, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

John Sullivan, of the *Ajdaha*, is hereby discharged the Service.

Mr. A. L. Brown, Mate, of the *Euphrates*, is allowed five days' privilege leave, to proceed to Nawick.

Mr. R. C. H. Phillips, Captain's Clerk, supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proceed to Karrachee by the Steamer *Corinna*, for the purpose of joining the *Hugh Rose*, as Clerk in Charge.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

CHINA.

MARRIAGE—

On the 4th June, at Trinity Church, Shanghae, by the Rev. W. H. Collins, J. William Wood, son of the late Major General H. W. Wood, C.B., of H. M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Emily Julia, only daughter of the late Peter Clarendon, London.

DEATHS—

At Tientsin, of Typhus Fever, on the —th May, Lieutenant and Adjutant Killeen, H. M.'s 67th Regiment.

At Shanghae, of Cholera, on the 4th June, Charles Tomlinson, Master of the British ship *Zibo*.

Died on board the P. & O. Steam-ship *Azof*, on the 19th June, between Fulchau and Amoy, of Organic Disease of the Heart, William Samuel Sloan, of New York, U.S.A., of the firm of Russell & Co., China.

At the Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 19th June, Alexander Munroe.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 19th June, P. Maclintock, 2nd Engineer, S. S. *Lancefield*.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 22nd June, Jefferman Bell, Seaman belonging to ship *Margaret Eliza*.

At the Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 24th June, Hans Siu on Contest.

At the Empire Tavern, Queen's Road West, on the 24th June, Charles Clarke, Seaman.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A CORRECTION.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 21st instant, in which it is said that the new scheme of vaccination, which provides for the employment of sub-assistant surgeons in the vaccinating districts of the mofussil, has been prepared by me.

I take the earliest opportunity of stating that I have neither directly nor indirectly assisted in the preparation of the scheme in question.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

JOHN PEET.

Bombay, 23rd July 1862.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "MALTA" will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th July, at 7 o'clock P.M. An After-Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. on the 27th July. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

Vid Marseilles.		*Vid Southampton*
Weight under ½ ounce.....	Rs. 0 6 0	.....
,, ½ ,, ... ,,	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	0 14 0	.....
,, 1 ,, ... ,,	1 0 0	0 8 0
,, 2 ,, ... ,,	2 0 0	,, 1 0 0

The time for posting Letters on the days of departure of the Overland Mails has been extended one hour. When the Mail leaves at 8 P.M. Letters and Papers can be posted without extra fee up to 5 instead as before 4 P.M., and when the Steamer starts at 5 P.M., up to 2 P.M. instead of 12 noon as heretofore.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "SINGAPORE," will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th July, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for that Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th July.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

The Mails for PENANG and SINGAPORE per Steamer "PRINCE ARTHUR," will be closed on WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mail for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer "CORINGA," will be closed TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

CALENDAR—JULY 1862.

New Moon .....Sunday 27d. 1h. 56.3m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	m.
Thur.	24		5 35	6 37	9 48	10 23	
Fri.	25	St. James.	5 36	6 37	10 3	10 56	
Sat.	26	[nity.	5 36	6 37	11 9	11 29	
Sun.	27	6th Sunday after Tri-	5 36	6 36	11 41	11 57	
Mon.	28		5 37	6 36	12 14	—	
Tues.	29		5 37	6 35	0 30	0 45	
Wed.	30		5 37	6 35	1 1	1. 17	

Date 22nd July. Time—Bh. 0m. 17s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 24th.—Insurance Societies first established, 1696.—Gibraltar taken, 1704.

Friday 25th.—Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 18:8.

Saturday 26th.—The Darien Expedition sailed from Leith, 1698.—Coleridge, died, 1834.—An earthquake experienced all over Lower Bengal, 1854.

Sunday 27th.—Manilla taken, 1762.—French Revolution 1830.

Monday 28th.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.—Battle of Talavera, 1809.—Battle of the Pyrenees, 1813.—Harvest snow at Lyons, 1860.

Tuesday 29th.—First School for Native girls founded at Calcutta, 1849.

Wednesday 30th.—Great hurricanes in Jamaica, 1784 and 1790.—Charles X. dethroned, 1830.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 23rd July 1862.

Charles Kelburn (Not found.)
Jeychund Manickjee.
Gunneechund.
Madhu Prosad.
Dadabhoy Cursetjee.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE.....	July 11
AGRA.....	July 17	LAHORE	July 12
ALLAHABAD.....	July 13	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	April 12	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA.....	July 7	MADRAS	July 18
BANGALORE	July 18	MALTA	July 6
COCHIN	July 12	MEERUT	July 15
CALCUTTA	July 12	OUDH	July 12
CAPE	May 22	PUNJAUB	July 9
CEYLON.....	July 17	PENANG.....	July 7
DELHI	July 14	RANGOON	July 5
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ.....	July 12
HONGKONG	June 27	SINGAPORE	July 8

THE

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

FROM some postal sin lying at the door of the office here or in Hongkong, our files of the *China Mail* did not come to hand by the last China steamer. We were unable, therefore, to lay before our readers the particulars of the gigantic failure and swindle in Hongkong. Through the kindness of a gentleman who was not sinned against by the Post-office as we were, we have been favored with a copy of the latest *Overland China Mail*. We hasten, therefore, to place prominently before our readers, the facts of the case as far as they had been ascertained at the time the last mail left Hongkong. The facts are thus given by the *China Mail* of June 19th :—

Last Saturday, the community of this Colony became aware that a Parsee firm had failed for upwards of a million of dollars, and that, along with the failure and connected with it, had come to light a framework of fraud, the extent and duration of which have yet to be divulged. Messrs. Hormusjee & Rustomjee, the bankrupt firm, have been carrying on business in Hongkong for some years as very large dealers in opium and other produce. They also did a considerable trade in opium-broking. The *Tropic* is a receiving ship owned by Jameson & Co., of which firm the ostensible partners are Charles Jameson and William Kent Stanford. It is believed that Hormusjee & Rustomjee are part-owners of her; and the whole of their immense brokerage and trade—which averaged about 1,000 chests a month—passed through this receiving ship. They made this ship, which Stanford commanded, the place of deposit, either for opium of their own, or that which passed through their hands as brokers. This receiving ship must be viewed as fulfilling all the conditions of a warehouse, and it has constantly been so viewed by all who had opium for which they required a place of deposit. Owing to the high character borne by Captain Jameson, resulting from a very lengthened residence in China, during which his integrity has inspired the most universal confidence, receipts signed by Stanford, representing the firm, were held to indicate deposits of opium, of whatever amount they were granted for. Such implicit reliance was placed upon these documents, that they grew to be looked upon in the same light as actual security. Hormusjee & Rustomjee being a firm having all sorts of transactions, obtained from the Banks, and from other firms in the Colony (particularly native firms), very large advances, upon the security of receipts granted by Stanford, purporting to hold to order quantities of opium deliverable to the person advancing the money. The parties advancing this money accepted these without further question, feeling sure that they held value to cover their advances. Matters stood thus up to Friday last. On Friday, being very hard pressed to meet pecuniary liabilities of the firm, the partners went to Macao, where Hormusjee usually resides, thus placing themselves temporarily out of the jurisdiction of the Colony. This naturally caused a call by the lenders of money upon the opium, when there were found only about fifty chests of opium to meet an indebtedness of upwards of fifteen hundred chests. This caused a natural commotion in the minds of the community. The largest creditors met on Saturday, and resolved to arrest Stanford. No evidence was laid before them on which to ground an application for a warrant against the partners of the Parsee firm. Meantime an investigation of the books kept on board the *Tropic* is going forward, but is not yet concluded. It is felt that Stanford is deeply to blame, for either he must have disposed of opium committed to his custody, or he must have granted receipts for quantities of drug for which were never placed in the receiving ship. Either of these guilty courses may have been taken with or without the complicity of the native firm, whose share in the nefarious transactions has yet to be determined, and it is feared that this will be a task of some difficulty. Captain Jameson, the principal, and until recently the only, partner in his firm, occupied himself only with the business on shore. We are happy to understand, and so, we doubt not, will his numerous friends in China and elsewhere, that, so far as the searching examination into this disastrous affair has gone, not the slightest suspicion of complicity attaches to Captain Jameson, whose conduct since these transactions have come to light has been of the most open and straightforward character."

By this extensive fraud the Banks, with the exception of the Oriental, are losers to the extent of $800,000, and English, American and Native mercantile houses are losers to a nearly equal amount; for the liabilities of the bankrupts and swindlers are known to exceed $1,500,000. Ninety thousand dollars is the lowest sum mentioned as being lost by any Bank. We are glad to see, from the manner in which business is usually conducted in Honkong, that the Bank Managers are not seriously blameable for the losses of their several banks in connection with this case. "All the Banks, as well as the highest English, American, and Native firms," says the *China Mail*, "have invariably been in the habit of viewing receipts for opium stored in a Receiving Ship in the light of documentary securities of an equally reliable character to the most undoubted Dock warrants in London. The immediately realizable nature of such securities (securities no longer) pointed them out as particularly adapted for the negotiation of a loan, and such has unfortunately been the view taken by every Bank in Hongkong. The Oriental Bank, which alone has escaped, admitted these receipts as sole security for advances, although at the precise date of the failure they happened to have their money in. The lenders of money on these receipts were thus so-situated in most cases that their present position became almost unavoidable. The opium had to be stored somewhere, and as godown accommodation is not at every man's command, it was naturally allowed to remain in the receiving ship." The effect of this gigantic swindle has been very severely felt in the Hongkong mercantile community. It has destroyed confidence in men's word and honor, which seemed in an unusual degree to characterize all mercantile business in Hongkong. In giving this shock to general credit, the delinquents have committed as great a crime as in actually defrauding others of their property. It is satisfactory to know that these defrauders and destroyers of general credit are in the hands of justice.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

GALLE, *22nd July* 8 A.M.

THE steamer *Nemesis* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, *22nd July* 8–28 A.M.

The steamer *Columbian* sailed for China.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS FROM LONDON.

(Special Telegram for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *10th July.*

America, 1st July.

M'Clellan's Army before Richmond defeated in battle by Confederates after two days fighting.

Federals have retreated.

Fighting seems still going on.

No official account.

The fight at Charleston was gained by Confederates.

Liverpool Cotton Market quieter: Surats a farthing lower.

WE have been favored with the following private telegram :—

LIVERPOOL, *10th July* 1862.

SURATS declined three farthings.

Sawginned sold fourteen pence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 3rd JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain G. S. Brooks, arrived in our harbour yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 12th July at 4–30 A.M., arrived at Aden 17th July 8–30 A.M., and sailed from Aden the same day at 4 P.M.

She has on board passengers and mails from Southampton ex *Delta* 27th June at 2 P.M. and ex *Vectis* from Marseilles, 5th July at 9 A.M.

PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Messrs. Tomkinson, G. Graham, W. Jordan; J. Gleeve; Mrs. Fraser, two infants and European female servant; Mr. Brunton's man servant; Mrs. Diver's man servant; Mr. Orban; Lieut.-Col. Massey; Mr. Malidin's man servant; Mr. Roger's man servant; Mrs. de la Matheson's female servant; Messrs. J. Wood, R. Steel and Joseph.

From Marseilles.—Messrs. Morrison and Brunton; Mr. and Mrs. E. Howard.

From Suez.—Mr. J. Littlepage and two native non-commissioned officers.

From Aden.—1 European Rank and File; 1 Public Follower; and 1 Native Woman.

Shipping at Suez.—P. and O. S. S. *Candia* and H. F. I. M. ships *Rhone* and *Garonne*, and Gun boat *Curiase*.

Shipping at Aden.—H. M. I. N. ship *Zenobia* and schooners *Constance*, *Mahi* and *Fanny*.

The steamer *Behar* experienced most sultry and oppressive weather in the Red Sea, and a very strong monsoon in the Indian Ocean. The *Behar* lands the mails in Bombay 19 days 12 hours 48 minutes of their departure from London Bridge, this being the most speedy delivery ever accomplished since the P. and O. Co. held the contract.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A CONFEDERATE force of cavalry and infantry made a successful foray from Richmond on the 13th June, passing round the right flank of M'Clellan's army, and inflicting considerable damage on the forage of the Federals, and on the railway and telegraphs.

General M'Clellan has been reinforced by General M'Dowell's force.

General Fremont is reported to be in a critical position in the Shenandoah Valley.

The reports respecting General Beauregard are conflicting. He appears to be still at the head of a large force.

The French Budget has been passed by the Corps Legislatif and the Senate. The Chambers close to-day.

The late defeat of the French in Mexico is fully confirmed by the official despatches. The French commander complains bitterly of having been deceived by General Almonte.

Russia has officially recognised the kingdom of of Italy. The conflagration mania is spreading over Russia to a great extent.

The Princess Alice was married to Prince Louis of Hesse at Osborne on the 1st inst.

There has been a discussion in the House of Commons on the amount of the European force to be maintained in India.

There has also been a discussion on the alleged unsuitability of Calcutta to be the capital of India. The Government state that no sufficient case has been made out for a change.

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred on Lord Palmerston and Sir James Outram at the Oxford Commemoration.

Among the deaths recorded during the week are those of Colonel E. S. Blake, Bombay Art.; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Wakefield, Bengal Retired List; Rev. W. W. Lutyens, Madras Retired List; the Dowager Duchess of Buckingham; and General the Hon. R. Bruce, brother to Lord Elgin.

There has been a good demand for money.

The price of Consols to-day is 91⅞ to 91⅞ for money, and 91⅞ for account (July 10).

Rates of Exchange: Bank's drawing rates on Calcutta, 1*s.* 11¾*d.* to 2*s* 0*d.*; on Bombay, 1*s.* 11⅞*d.* to 2*s.* 0*d.* per rupee.

Cotton at Liverpool: Middling Orleans 17¾*d.*; Surat, 12¼*d.* to 15½*d.*; Egyptian, 16½*d.* to 19*d.* Total sales, 171,870 bales; 122,630 for speculation and import. Imports, 6,269 bales. The excitement in the market throughout the week has been unexampled.

Cotton Goods at Manchester: Yarns have advanced from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. A similar advance in cloths, but the quantity offering is very small. Market excited and irregular.

AMERICA.

(By Telegram Through Mr. Reuter's Office.)

NEW YORK, *23rd June.*

AN important battle has been fought near Charleston. The losses are heavy on both sides. The *Charleston Mercury* states that fears were felt for the safety of the City.

General Beauregard has arrived at Montgomery *en route* for Richmond.

The reinforcement of Jackson is confirmed.

The Federal mortar fleet has left New Orleans for Vicksburg.

NEW YORK, *26th June.*

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has captured one of the advanced positions before Richmond.

General Jackson has attacked Fremont.

Congress has noted a duty of one cent and a half per pound upon Cotton.

It is rumoured that certain modifications are about to be made in the composition of the Washington Cabinet.

MADRID, *3nd July.*

THE Cortes were closed to-day.

The report of the resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

WARSAW, *2nd July.*

THE General Duke and Duchess Constantine arrived here at 6.30 p.m. to-day, and were warmly cheered by the crowds of people who awaited their arrival.

PARIS, *3rd July.*

THE Paris papers of to-day publish the following, dated Ragusa, July 2 :—

"The Montenegrins have attacked Dervish Pacha, between Rudini and Bagnani, and forced him to retreat to Bilecia.

"The Turkish troops stationed at Trebigne have been sent to his assistance."

HESSE-CASSEL.

The re-establishment of the constitution of 1831, in the electorate of Hesse, is pursuing its course; the elections have been ordered in conformity with the law of 1849, and the Chambers are to be convoked with the least possible delay. The dispositions concerning the superior direction of the elections are already decreed, and the *Augsburg Gazette* states that they are generally considered statisfactory.

HESSE-DARMSTADT.

The First Chamber of Darmstadt, in its sitting on the 28th ult., unanimously voted a resolution to beg the grand ducal government to adopt every means in its power to bring about the suppression of the gaming-houses.

The Chamber, at the same time, recommended the establishment of disciplinary punishments for everyone in the employment who should give way to that disastrous passion.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter in the *Augsburg Gazette* has the following :—"The sum which has been spent in military affairs since 1848 amounts to no less than two thousand millions of florins, which easily explains the enormity of the deficit. All the other branches of the service were parsimoniously supplied, in proportion; not only will it be difficult to economise a few millions, but on the contrary it will be necessary to increase the credits for the budgets of Agriculture, Public Instruction, &c."

ITALY.

The *Correspondence Stern* of Berlin says :

We could have desired that Prussia had not waited for the example of England to recognise the kingdom of Italy. Very important interests seem particularly to recommend this measure to Prussia. Unfortunately, the government has not taken that view, and the act under consideration has lost more and more of its value, so that it cannot now be said that if Prussia did recognise Italy that would be important for Germany and Prussia, which by that act would separate itself from legitimacy. But at the same time we repeat that Prussia will recognise Italy so soon as there shall be offered compensation upon other territory.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, JUNE 27.

(Per Alhambra, via Southampton,)

The province of the Minho is perfectly tranquillised.

The King has conferred upon his brother, the Infante Dom Augusto, the Order of the Tower and Sword.

The King attended in person the procession of Corpus Christi.

It is said the Empress of Brazil has altered her will, to the exclusion of the royal family of Portugal, in consequence of the government measures respecting the Sisters of Charity.

The Cortes have passed the budget.

A marriage will soon take place between the Marquis de Sousa and Holstein, son of the late Duke of Palmella, and Donne Maria Eugenia, daughter of the Count de Sobral.

The Count de Lavradio is expected here on a visit.

The subscription for the children left in the schools abandoned by the Sisters of Charity amount to a large sum.

The vine disease is gaining ground throughout Portugal.

The weather is excessively hot.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trade is very dull and money scarce.

Exchange on London, 53¾; on London, 5-32; on Hamburg, 42-60; on Amsterdam, 48; on Genoa, 52⅜; Three per Cent. Rentes, 48; Cortons, 20¾; Deferred, 12¾; Lisbon Bank shares, 500; Oporto Bank, 350; Commercial Bank, 250.

AMERICA.

FULLER details of the latest news from America are published this morning, but there is little of interest in them beyond what is contained in the telegraphic intelligence given in another column. According to *Philadelphia Ledger*, Mr. Secretary Stanton had again called on the Governors of States to know how many men they could at once supply to reinforce the army. This was believed to be in consequence of Confederate reinforcements received by Jackson on the Shenandoah Valley.

Major General Butler had arrived at New York from New Orleans.

The correspondent of the *Times* at New York sends the following telegram :—

"NEW YORK, *June* 21.—General M'Clellan's army before Richmond has been reinforced by the corps under General M'Dowell. The weather is fine, and the roads firm in Virginia. General Morgan, of the Federal army, reports to the War Department, under date of the 18th inst., that he that day marched up

lamenting. But it is by no means clear that Calcutta killed any one of these eminent personages. It did not kill Sir Henry Ward, or Lord Elphinstone, or General Anson, or General Barnard; these went from Western India, from Ceylon, from Himalayan hills—from the most vaunted climates of the East—straight to their doom. And it was well observed by Mr. Gregson in the course of the recent discussions, that Calcutta can furnish as good specimens of old Indians as any part of the country. Special allusion was made to Sir Ronald Martin (whose authority had been cited) and to Sir Frederic Currie, "more like an English farmer than a Nabob." Altogether, in spite of the advocacy of the *Times*, the removal of the seat of Government appears to be as far off as ever, so we recommend our Calcutta readers to be perfectly easy about it.

Another subject of especial interest and importance that has been under the notice of Parliament is the strength of the European military force in India. Mr. Charles Buxton, whose interest in the welfare of the people of India is as strong as, if not stronger, than that of any member of the House, has brought the matter prominently before the House. He has endeavoured to impress members with the fact that the very prosperity of the country is dependant upon the satisfactory solution of this question, and that so long as India is burdened with the present amount of military expenditure, there is small hope of the condition of the people being greatly improved. He is reported to have said that the maintenance in India of the present overgrown European force is disastrous, both to that country and to England. But this, if actually said by Mr. Buxton, appears to us to be very doubtful. If it can be so demonstrated, there is good hope of the amount of force being reduced. But what is India's loss, appears to us to be England's gain. India relieves the imperial exchequer of some millions of money, and provides, to a large extent, employment for her surplus population. The real difficulty of the matter seems to reside in the fact that England is continually forcing upon India expenditure which in common honesty she ought herself to bear. That India is not in a position to bear these burdens is sufficiently demonstrated by the Indian Office despatch (an abstract of which will be found elsewhere), blowing up into thin air the great bubble of Mr. Laing's surplus. But still even our Indian Minister, being a member of the Cabinet, appears—if we are to form an opinion from a recently published blue book relating to this subject of the European force in India—to have a more tender regard for Mr. Gladstone's exchequer than for his own. It is almost impossible that it should be otherwise. For our own part, we are very much inclined to think with Mr. Buxton that India is burdened with more troops of the line than she wants, and that it is a grievous injustice to make India pay for all this unnecessary military force.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 27.

THE EUROPEAN FORCE IN INDIA.

MR. BUXTON rose to call attention to the amount of European force maintained in India. He said that nothing could be more important to the prosperity of the people of India than bringing the finances of that country into order, and the only practical way of effecting that object was by reducing the amount of force maintained there. He was glad to say that the Indian Government had, so far as the sepoy force went, been making of late very great exertions in that direction, and within the last two years had reduced the sepoy force by 220,000 men; but he had not been able to discover any corresponding reduction in the amount of the European force. Mr. Laing, in his budget speech, spoke of a reduction in two years from 90,000 to 70,000 men, but that statement would be extremely illusory if taken literally. The actual amount of European force maintained on the 1st of last month at the cost of the Indian Government was 84,327. Of these, 72,796 were in India, and 11,531 in the depots at home. Apparently there was no intention of bringing the European force below that amount, for 4,282 troops had just been ordered to proceed to India. The European force of about 85,000 men, now maintained at the cost of the Indian Government, even exceeded by no less than 5,000 men the amount that would be maintained there by the commission which inquired into the subject of the Indian army soon after the mutiny. He might, perhaps, be told that in due time the European force would be reduced to that amount, and he earnestly hoped that the reduction would take place soon; but the more carefully he examined into the subject, the more cordially did he join in the opinion of those Indian statesmen who looked with consternation at the proposal of the commission, and who denied the necessity of maintaining so vast a force. The recommendation of the commission was, in fact, in the teeth of the evidence of many of the witnesses, and no reasons were assigned for it. Why should the commission, it might be asked, recommend the maintenance of such an enormous European force in India? And an explanation of the circumstance might be found in the fact that the commission consisted of ten generals and only one civilian. But what would be said when it was found that an estimate which there was so much reason, *a priori*, to regard as extravagance was itself actually now exceeded, and largely exceeded, by the force which the right hon. gentleman now maintained. The Secretary of State for India was not content with raising the European force to that immense amount, he was maintaining 5,000 men beyond it, and was in the very act of sending on 4,000 men as a relief to the regiments now in India, instead of bringing them home without supplying their place till that point was reached. Now, he would put to the Secretary of State, in the most definite way he could, a question which he ventured to address to him three years ago, in making a motion with reference to the reduction of the native force, but to which he could not at that time elicit any reply. What he wanted to know was, against what enemy this force was provided? Happily, India was one of those countries which need not at present entertain the smallest apprehension of invasion from without. The miserable fear that Russia would have the madness to march across Asia, in order to attack India, had passed away. No one dreamt that Russia, or any of our other neighbours, would attempt to assail us, or, at any rate, would attempt it in such strength as to require us to be for ever keeping up so vast a force to guard against such a contingency. Again, should war unhappily arise between England and any other country, we could then, if necessary, send troops to India in time to protect that country against any assaults from them. In short, we might entirely dismiss the idea that this army of 85,000 Europeans and 130,000 native, in all 215,000 men, was intended for the protection of India against a foreign foe. The only object of it was to preserve order, to prevent any uprising against our own rule. Now, let the House seriously examine whether so great a force was necessary for that purpose. We must remember that for 100 years our empire in India was not only maintained, but was constantly being pushed further and further by an army, the European portion of which never, he believed, reached 50,000 men, and was often much below that mark. And yet in those days we had to carry on one war after another with dangerous neighbours within the boundaries of India, who had been by degrees reduced under our sway, and were now our peaceful subjects. No doubt some apprehension might be felt as to some of the warlike nations within and beyond our frontier on the north-west. In that part a large European force, say of 20,000 or 25,000 men, would always have to be maintained. But as to the rest of India, all past experience, and above all that of the mutiny, demonstrated that nothing more serious than a local riot need be feared from the unarmed native population. In short, the only enemy whom we need really fear, the only enemy who could seriously threaten the Indian empire, was the sepoy force, armed and trained by ourselves. But now it was a most important fact that this sepoy force had in the last two years been reduced by no less than 220,000 men. It now stood at only 130,000, including a large body of military police, from whom no danger could arise, owing to the want of military organization among them. If it was considered, he might add, by most Indian statesmen that it would be quite safe to have three or four sepoys to one European soldier. The commission, however, had placed the proportion at five natives to two Europeans; but at that rate 130,000 native troops would only require about 52,000 European troops to keep them in check. The result, then, of a minute examination of the subject showed that we had far less need than formerly to apprehend attack. And not only was the strength of our only possible enemy so greatly reduced, but power of suppressing any outbreak had been immensely increased since the mutiny. Taught by that lesson, we no longer trusted to native hands our forts and our arsenals, without the possession of which no mutiny or rebellion could stand for a week. The artillery force had been greatly increased, and amounted last March to 11,780 Europeans in India—a portion of the army which he for one had no wish to reduce. The troops, moreover, throughout were supplied with the Enfield rifle; and, above all, the immense extension of railways and telegraphs would enable the Government to concentrate our forces upon any point where alarm arose with a rapidity unknown before. Were he asked how much he would suggest that the European force might be reduced he should reply that he only persumed to call the attention of the Government to the facts he had referred to, but would not venture to express an opinion on that point. He would only say that he felt confidently looked forward some day to an expenditure of only 10,000 000*l.* instead of 13,000,000*l.* per annum on the arms of India. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to point out how disastrous was the maintenance of so vast an army as that which we maintained in India, not only to that country, but also to England, showing that the cost of our Indian army, both European and native, according to Mr. Laing, had last year amounted to no less a sum than 12,800,000*l.* The effect of an outlay so extravagant on the finances of India was, he contended, a matter for most serious consideration, the fact being that the Treasury of India, instead of being overflowing, was the very contrary, the national debt of the country being, within the last twenty years, increased by 50,000,000*l.*, while the deficit for the three years ending 1860 reached 36,000,000*l.* It was true, he added, that according to Mr. Laing's budget it was anticipated that this year there would be a surplus, but that surplus proved to be a deficit estimated at no less than 1,000,000*l.* Such a state of things was, he maintained, yet to be looked upon without alarm, the result of being which that we were in every way pressing upon the impoverished inhabitants of India in the endeavour to squeeze from them more money. It was most important to observe that within the last few years we had imposed taxes which drew no less a sum than 5,000,000*l.* out of their pockets, the new taxes mainly consisting of the income-tax, which had been founded to be doing an incalculable amount of harm, as well as of an increased duty on salt, on stamps, and on customs. Now, to a people living as the natives of India mainly did upon rice, salt was one of the very first essentials to health and strength, and yet on that article we had raised last year 3,500,000*l.* sterling, the result being, as was shown by Colonel Cotton, that whereas the people of India required at the very least about 20 lb. of salt per head, they in reality obtained, upon an average, only 7lb. He would not, however, detain the house by dwelling upon the evils which flowed from that and the other taxes, all of which, he contended, might be diminished, and some of which might be repealed if we could but make a considerable reduction in our military expenditure. Another evil arising from the continuance of so great a force as that which we at present maintained in India was the frightful amount of loss of life and of health which was inevitable in the case of so large a body of Europeans quartered in that country, the statistics laid before the commission proving that out of a force of 80,000 Europeans nearly 6,000 would perish every year; while the permanent loss of health to thousands upon thousands more was not lest painful to reflect upon. For the reasons which he had stated, therefore, he thought the time had come when the European force ought to be largely reduced, and when that might be done without in the slightest degree endangering our Indian empire. If that course were adopted the prosperity of India would, he believed, be greatly enhanced, and the 130,000,000 of people under the rule of England in that quarter would find their daily comfort vastly increased. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Vansittart said that, as he had taken no part in the discussions which had occurred this session regarding the precise number of European troops to be maintained in India, he hoped the House would allow him to offer a few observations on this occasion. In doing so he could not help expressing the feeling of alarm with which he regarded the course which was being pursued by the hon. member for Maidstone, and his hon. and gallant friend the member for Aberdeen, to effect a reduction of the European force in India. For his own part, he frankly confessed that he was not one of those who were carried away by the wild and Utopian notion that India could be governed and held without a strong European force. On the contrary, it appeared to him that those who entertained that opinion were not sufficiently mindful of the circumstances of India and its past history, and that their amiable but mistaken views were calculated to provoke another rebellion similar to that which occurred in 1857. Looking to the enormous extent of our Indian territories, over which were scattered so many unprotected stations, occupied by mere handfuls of our countrymen, their wives and their children, and to the warlike character of the inhabitants of Oude and the Punjaub; looking to the fact that the artillery in future was to be composed wholly of Europeans, and that the arsenals to be manned by them; looking, again, to the, comparatively speaking, large Sepoy army we were obliged to keep in our pay, and to the vast levies of native police, which required to be controlled more or less by Europeans; and, lastly, to the unfinished state of the railways, it seemed to him, he confessed, a somewhat hazardous proceeding to reduce the European force at the present moment. It should not be forgotten that the mutiny which occurred in 1857 was in no small degree attributable to the Government of that day diminishing the number of European troops, contrary to the earnest entreaties and remonstrances of those distinguished and deeply lamented noblemen, the late Marquis of Dalhousie and Earl Canning. It appeared to him that the opinion of an individual member of that House as to the proper amount of force to be maintained must necessarily be wholly speculative; he could not possess the same accurate information as the Secretary for India and his Council, who were responsible for the safety of that country, and who probably arrived at their decision after a conference with the local Government. The House knew upon the authority of the right hon. baronet, that in the summer of 1861 the Indian Government sent in an estimate for 92,000 men; that the military members of the Home Council reported that a less number than 80,000 would not be sufficient; and that the right hon. baronet, on his own responsibility, had cut down these two estimates to 70,000 men. It seemed that the native army was to be gradually reduced to 124,000 men. Assuming therefore, 80,000, as proposed by the Council, to be the correct number, the proportion of two Europeans as against three natives would be still unbalanced by 2,666 Europeans. Knowing full well the hate and the fanaticism of the Mahommedan, and the impossibility of calculating for any length of time on the preservation of peace in a country so full of combustible materials as India, fringed by such savage and fiery tribes, as was now being exemplified by the war raging on the south-eastern boundary, he had always been opposed to the European force for all India should consist of not less than 80,000 men; and if we allowed the English army to be reduced as it was before 1857, and neglected the sacred duty of affording the same protection to our brethren out there as we did to those in England and in our colonies, we were unworthy to be intrusted any longer with the possession of India. Under these circumstances, without entering into the financial part of the question, which might be more conveniently reserved for the debate on Mr. Laing's budget, he would conclude by protesting against the dangerous policy of the hon. members for Maidstone, and Aberdeen—a policy which, if carried out, would, he believed, have the effect of only imperilling the lives of those who were so earnestly and devotedly engaged in the discharge on their public duties, but compromising most unjustly the honour of her Most Gracious Majesty, in whose name our magnificent Indian territories were now governed.

Mr. Kinnaird agreed with much that had fallen from his hon. friend who had just sat down. Although he believed that the intention of the hon. member for Maidstone was a good one, he thought that it was a little early to ask the Government to act contrary to the experience of those who had studied this question, had been in India, understood the native character, and were better acquainted than the hon. gentleman possibly could be with the circumstances which rendered necessary the maintenance of this large force in that country. He trusted that by the continuance of a conciliatory conduct, towards the natives, and an adherence to the policy which Lord Canning during the late years of his administration carried out, we might look forward to a reduction of our forces in India; but to make any great reduction at this early period would be neither wise nor economical. It was true that during past years the loss of life in our army in India had been very great; but he believed that by the adoption of improved sanitary measures, aided by the facilities which railways would afford for keeping our troops in healthy districts, that loss would in future be greatly diminished; and, looking to the circumstances of our colonial possessions, and particularly to our relations with China, he did not think that it was any disadvantage to this country to have in India a body of troops acclimatized and ready to perform any service which might be required of them. He believed that at present 80,000 men were necessary for the maintenance of our Indian empire; and he trusted that the Secretary of State would not be induced, by the temptation of adopting the more popular course of reduction, to abandon the line of conduct which had been recommended by the experience of so many great and able men. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Stanley said that he was a member of the commission which sat four years ago to consider whether, and in what manner, the Royal and Company's armies in India should be amalgamated, and he then expressed the opinion, which he did not now hesitate to repeat, that no great importance could be attached to vague general estimates of the number of troops which might be required some years hence, perhaps in totally different circumstances, for the defence of India. If there was one time at which it was especially difficult to make such an estimate it was during the height of the Indian insurrection, when almost every one was more or less excited, and when, more than at any other time, it was difficult to obtain a dispassionate judgment. At the same time he did not entirely agree with the statement of the hon. member that India was now exposed to no serious danger either from within or from without. It was true that there was no power on the frontier of India at all equal to cope with the force which we could bring to bear; but semi-barbarous tribes did not calculate forces, and we might at any moment have disturbances in Afghanistan, in Nepaul, or in the territories of the Nizam, which, although they might not permanently endanger the security of our empire, might if they were not immediately suppressed, occasion much mischief before they were put an end to. Then again, although all agreed as to the necessity of governing India as far as possible upon a conciliatory system, it was impossible to speak of a country containing 180 millions of population—a country which we had acquired by the sword, and which we governed, as Asiatic nations were governed in the main, by the sword—as if it were perfectly free from all danger of internal disturbance. (Hear, hear,) We really knew very little of what was passing in the native mind. (Hear, hear.) If he gave an opinion he should be inclined to say that for the present, after the exhibition of British power, and after the measures which had been taken to conciliate the native chiefs, we were in a position of greater security than we had occupied for a long time past. At the same time, however, he knew that for years before the insurrection of 1857 the same security existed—(hear, hear) —and experience had shown how unfounded were the opinions then entered. It was not true, perhaps, of the greater part of India, but there were particular districts which from time immemorial had been inhabited by races whose chief occupation and pleasure consisted in war. And therefore he protested against any general conclusion that because the country was now peaceable there was no longer any danger of serious disturbance. (Hear hear.) At the same time, a reduction of expenditure might fairly be looked forward to, when by the completion of the telegraph between England and India the military services would be nearer by one-half to the seat of operations, while the railways would enable a smaller force to act with greater efficiency. Something had been said about financial dangers, but in the worst times of difficulty he had never desponded, and he certainly did not despond now of the future of Indian finance. Bearing in mind the extent of the population, and the very slight degree to which, comparatively speaking, the enormous natural resources of that country had hitherto been developed, it appeared to him that in future years India would not only be able to bear her present load of debt, but, twenty or twenty-five years hence, if no great wars intervened, she would be able to bear a much heavier burden than that which, he admitted, taxed all her energies. The population properly subject to British sway was more than four times that of the British islands; while if the native States, who contributed to the Customs' duties, were added, the number would amount up to 180 millions—five or six times the amount of the British population. The whole debt of India, excluding the advances to railroads, which were reproductive in their character, was about 100,000,000*l.* or one-eighth of the British national debt, and the pressure which it inflicted upon the people was about 1-30th or 1-40th of that which was felt at home. It should be remembered that for the last fifty years India had been engaged in almost continued warfare: it was impossible to point to a period when sufficient interval was given for the full development of the resources of any one district. (Hear, hear.) Even with the present amount of revenue the Indian debt did not amount to more than three years' income, while that of England amounted to twelve years' income. These figures showed that whatever the present pressure of Indian finance may be, there was reasonable ground for supposing that for years hence its prosperity would enable it to bear much heavier burdens. Though he believed it might be possible to diminish the number of European troops in that empire, he should be sorry, either in that House or anywhere else, to lay down prospectively any fixed number as that which should be maintained. And against the saving by this probably diminution he was afraid the House must set the cost of various sanitary reforms which had been strongly urged upon the attention of the Government. A return would, doubtless, be obtained for expenditure under these heads in a diminution of mortality, and in the increased efficiency of the force kept up; but these were consequences which could only be looked for after the lapse of a certain time, and after the expenditure had all been incurred. Although on the score of humanity there might be a considerable gain, he did not think that for a considerable time to come the House could safely calculate on much reduction of expenditure. In conclusion, the noble lord said he hoped the results of the sanitary commission, of which the late Lord Herbert was formerly chairman, would shortly be produced.

Mr. Torrêns thought the question of army reduction in India might safely be left in the hands of the Executive. But he wished to obtain from the right hon. gentleman some explanation of the circumstances under which, during the years 1858 and 1861 inclusive, upwards of 400 young officers were sent to join the army in Bengal, though the greater number of the regiments they were to have commanded had mutinied, the officers, moreover, who had remained after the defection of those troops being more than sufficient to command the remnant of the native force. To Madras 88 young officers were sent during the same period, though a reduction of the native force was contemplated; and 120 others were despatched to Bombay. Nothing could be more miserable than the life of an officer in India without employment; it was consequently almost cruel to send out young men in such numbers. He also hoped to obtain an assurance that 100,000 Enfield rifles sent out to arm the native troops had not been issued to them, as that number was far in excess of the European force. (Hear.)

Major W. Parker complained that a great many European troops were invalided and sent home without adequate provision. Having served their country well in that distant and unhealthy climate, on their return home they ought not to be turned adrift to starve.

Sir C. Wood said the cases referred to by the last speaker had no connection with the subject before the House, nor, in point of fact, had they anything to do with the Indian army. They were cases which had occurred under the pension and gratuity regulations of the British army, and they could not be brought forward as cases of grievance against the Indian Government. He had been asked to state the number of young officers who had been sent out to India of late years. It would be remembered that it was the practice of the Court of Directors and the Secretary of State to give nominations to young men who had educated themselves for the purpose of going into the Indian service, and who took up their commissions after a certain interval. When he assumed office three years ago he immediately put a stop to that system, and neither he nor any member of his council had since given a single appointment. At the same time, while putting an end to the practice altogether, he felt that he could not, without a breach of faith towards those young men to whom promises of commission had been previously given, take the extreme step of stopping their nominations. In any army there must be a constant succession of young officers, and he did not believe there would be any want of employment for the young men who had been sent out to India. He had to state, in reply to another question, that Enfield rifles had not been placed in the hands of the native troops. It would be his duty before long to call attention to the financial state of India, and he thought it would be better to defer till that occasion any observations which he might have to make upon the financial part of the question introduced by the hon. member for Maidstone. Whatever might be the state of Indian finance, it would always be our duty not to maintain in India one man more than was necessary. He would not repeat what had already been so well said on both sides of the House as to the absolute necessity of maintaining an adequate force in India. It was nonsense to suppose that everything was quiet and smooth in India, and that no danger could possibly occur again. Why, one week before the mutiny broke out there was no English resident in India who would have said that peril was imminent; and, therefore, to contend that there was no danger at present, because there was no outward and visible sign of it was arguing against all experience. We must always be on our guard. The real question, however, was, what might fairly be called an adequate force to be maintained in India with a view to the safety of our dominions and the preservation of peace. It had been said that there were no arguments used in the report of the commission. He could not understand by what arguments a matter of this kind was to be settled one way or the other. It was a question of opinion, and could be decided only by authority. He had a great respect for the hon. member of Maidstone, and on many points would be glad to be guided by him, but he did not think the hon. gentleman was able to compel the Indian rulers to say what was the precise force which ought to be maintained in India. Upon such a subject he must defer to those persons who with the best means of knowledge, had also the responsibility of governing the country. He did not propose to go upon the report of the commissioners, who were appointed for a different purpose, though he submitted that the opinion of eight or ten general officers was one entitled to considerable weight. Recently published despatches contain the estimates which at different times within the last few years had been made by the best authorities in India. So recently as 1860 the Governments of Madras and Bombay estimated the gross aggregate of troops to be maintained in India at 92,000. He thought it necessary to communicate with the military members of his Council, with Lord Clyde and other officers whose opinions on such subjects were valuable; and he wrote to India stating that he thought a smaller number would be sufficient, but, of course, leaving it to the authorities in the country to decide ultimately on the point. He was of opinion that the ultimate decision ought to lie with them, because they were on the spot, they knew the danger, and were responsible for the safety of the empire. (Hear, hear.) He would be taking upon himself a responsibility from which he ventured to say the boldest man in India would shrink if he discarded the opinion of the Indian Government on the important question of the number of troops to be maintained in India. (Hear, hear.) Well, so late as last May the opinion of the Indian Government was that 73,000 were the number that ought to be fixed. His hon. friend had spoken of the number of recruits that had been sent out, but every one acquainted with military arrangements in India knew that recruits were sent out at one period of the year only—in June and July. They arrived in September and October, and when they arrived the number of troops in India must be a certain percentage above that required for the garrisons there. The authorities had arrived at the conclusion that at least 71,000 troops must be maintained in India as the average number throughout the year. After the arrival of the recruits the total number ought to be about 5 per cent. above the average, but in Dec. last year the total was only 74,419, which was not quite 5 per cent. above the average, which would have been 74,550. His hon. friend said that the Government were going to send out 4,000 recruits this year. Why was that? Because the artillery was 2,000 below the minimum garrison of that force. It was necessary to supply 2,000 men to the artillery besides making up the losses by casualties. Two years ago the Indian Government recommended that the artillery should number 20,000. They had since reduced their demand to 13,000. Every one knew that it was important to have a large artillery force in India. (Hear, hear.) He quite agreed with his hon. friend that it was desirable to keep the total military force in India down as low as possible; but it would be a monstrous thing not to afford adequate protection for the lives and properties of our European fellow-subjects in that country. (Hear, hear.) He believed some of his hon. friend's views were founded on a misapprehension, but he could assure him that the Government would not maintain in India more troops than were considered to be absolutely necessary to afford that protection to which he had just referred. (Hear, hear.)

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

Mr. G. Duff, in calling the attention of the House to the expediency of transferring the seat of Government in India to some place more eligible than Calcutta, said he wished to ask the Government whether it was not possible to make arrangements for carrying on the administration of India with a smaller sacrifice of European life. The death of Lord Canning was by no means an isolated event. He would refer the House to a letter which appeared a few days since in the *Times*, signed "Mountaineer"—[the principal portion of which was quoted in our last issue]—in which it was said, "Wilson, Ritchie, and Lord Canning are dead. Mr. Laing is ill, Mr. Beadon has been indisposed, Colonel Baird Smith is dead, Lady Canning is dead, Lady Wells is dead, Lord and Lady Dalhousie are dead." It was not surprising that Calcutta should be unhealthy, standing as it did upon a delta with salt water on one side and a lake upon the other, raised but little above the level of the sea, with a supply of water which, if copious, was far from wholesome. All deltas were unhealthy, and the only great city so situated with Calcutta was the notoriously unhealthy city of New Orleans. Sir Ronald Martin spoke of Calcutta as enjoying three seasons—the hot season, during which all new arrivals suffered, the cold season, in which all old Indians suffered; and the wet season, in which everybody suffered. It was true that it might be said, that Calcutta had risen from a small village into a great city, with a trade of 20,000,000*l.* annually, and that until recently we had lost no Governor-General in India except Lord Cornwallis, who was an old man and infirm in health when he arrived. As to the first argument, it might be replied that according to the opinion of many old Indians, whether from a change of habits among the residents, or from the extension of the city, Calcutta was becoming more and more unhealthy. With respect to the second argument, he would remind the House that we should be in future sending out a greater number of men of mature age to carry out the working of our new institutions in India. It was also said that it was important that the seat of Government should be within easy reach of reinforcements from this country, but they were told that next year the Government subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental Company would cease, and that company's steamers would also cease to run to Calcutta. Mr. Marshman, the great advocate of Calcutta, had given several reasons why that city should be continued as the seat of Government but none of them appeared to be unanswerable. The removal of the records, which was put forth as a difficulty, as merely a matter of detail. But it was impossible to remove the financial secretary, the treasury, and the mint from Calcutta: but he could not perceive the impossibility, especially as he believed there was also a mint at Bombay. It might be that in removing the seat of Government from Calcutta private interests might suffer, but even if that were the case it could not be set against a strong public necessity. It was said that it would be expensive to erect new public buildings in the new seat of Government, and to throw away the money that had been expended in Calcutta; but he was informed that most of the Government buildings in Calcutta were merely rented. The time might come before long when we should be so committed to the chance capital of Calcutta that we must accept it as an accomplished fact; but he did not think that that period had yet arrived. No doubt Calcutta would always remain, not only a great commercial centre, but a great military post which must be held strongly with a view to the preservation of our Indian empire; but that was no sufficient reason why it should continue to be the seat of Government. The Commander-in-Chief was generally at Simla, Calcutta being about the last place which he thought of entering. But, if Calcutta were no longer to be the capital, what other place should be chosen in its stead? To Agra, Simla, and Mussorie there were strong objections. Bombay, too, though healthier than Calcutta, had not such a decided advantage in that respect as to justify its selection as the new capital. There remained, however, Poona, one of the most salubrious of our military stations in all India. It had a great histrionic name as the seat of power of the Peishwah, once the head of the Mahratta confederacy. It was only eighty miles from Bombay, and not likely to be cut off, even temporarily, from communication with the sea, which must ever be the true basis of our power in India. These and other advantages induced him to think Poona entitled to the preference. He did not, however, pretend to speak dogmatically on the point, nor even to assert absolutely that they ought to leave Calcutta. But he hoped that if that capital were to be retained, good reasons would be shown for doing so. He trusted also that at least the Council would no longer be obliged to remain in Calcutta, but would be permitted, as contemplated by the Act of last session, to move from time to time, so that the most valuable European lives need not necessarily be exposed to the unhealthiness of that capital during the worst part of the wet season. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gregson said that, having resided for some years in Calcutta, he could speak from personal experience of its climate, which he thought had been represented as worse than it really was. He fully shared the feeling of universal regret excited by the untimely deaths of the last two Governors-General; but he believed they were only isolated cases. Lord Dalhousie had suffered from a constitutional complaint, and had worked very hard, perhaps too hard, in this country before proceeding to India; and Lord Canning, as he understood, was perfectly well when he arrived at Marseilles on his way home, but he caught a very severe cold, and having undergone immense anxiety and some exhaustion in India, his system was unable to resist the attack. As to the letter in the *Times* from "Mountaineer," he knew from private information that its author had never resided at Calcutta, but spoke of it in entire personal ignorance. There was as good water at Calcutta as could be found in all the world. The hon. member had referred to the evidence of Sir R. Martin, who had lived as a physician for years in Calcutta. He did not know a healthier man than Sir R. Martin himself, who certainly spoke of the comparative healthiness of the capital at different seasons of the year. Calcutta was, in fact, the transfer the whole system of the Indian Government to the upper provinces. Allusion had been made to the evidence of Mr. Marshman, who had been so many years in India. He stated that if the seat of Government were removed for the sake of health, it must be removed to the hills; but if they were to remove all the officers, government would collapse. Beside there were diseases in the hills which would render it advisable for the Government to reside there all the year round. Lady Canning died of the hill fever, coming from the hills. The Governor-General ought not to be in the hills, secluded from all society, not a few instances could be cited of Governors-General who had lived years after their return to this country. Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Wellesley, the Marquis of Hastings, Lord William Bentinck, all lived many years, some for thirty-six and thirty-seven years, after they left India; and there was Lord Ellenborough still looking, extremely well. The Secretary of State for India had now in his Council five men who had been in India more than thirty years; Sir James Hogg, formerly a member of that House, had been thirty-three years in Calcutta —(hear); Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, Mr. Ross Mangles, Sir F. Currie—all twenty-five to thirty years at Calcutta. Then there were Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal—Mr. Wilberforce Bird, who was thirty years at Calcutta, and still in perfect health. Sir F. Currie was more like a farmer than a man who had been long in India. (A laugh.) Then there were the Indian judges—Sir E. Ryan, Sir L. Peel, Sir James Colville, Sir Arthur Buller, who had been all ten years in Calcutta to entitle them to their pensions. He read a letter from a gentleman who had been ten years in Calcutta and who gave it as his opinion that Calcutta was on the average just as healthy as any other part of India. He described the Government-house at Calcutta, the grounds extending over 200 acres, and the drives as most attractive and beautiful. He could also from experience speak of the climate of Calcutta as salubrious, and he did not think it was at all desirable that any change should be made in the seat of the Government.

Mr. Adam said that if we had but just obtained possession of India no one would deny that Calcutta was the last place that ought to be selected for the capital. It was the most distant point of the empire and the most difficult of access, and although the hon. member for Lancaster had given so glowing an account of its salubrity that any one would be led to believe that it was the healthiest place in the world, and that the members who were suffering from the labours of the session could not do better than hasten to Calcutta to seek the restoration of their health—(a laugh)—he could hardly admit the truth of the picture. In his opinion, no better place could be chosen than Poonah, the climate of which, although like that of all other parts of India uncomfortably hot during the summer, was during the cold weather and the rains most charming. He did not wish to press the Government for any immediate decision on the subject, but he hoped that they would take it into their most serious consideration.

Mr. P. G. Baring said that the risk from the unhealthiness of the climate of India was not confined to Calcutta. Although we had recently lost Lord Canning and Mr. Wilson, we had also been deprived of the services of Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay; Sir H. Ward, the Governor of Madras; Colonel Baird Smith, who had spent most of his time in the North-West provinces, and Colonel Abbott and Mr. Barnard, who had both lived in the most healthy parts of those provinces. The question of the removal of the capital of a great empire could only be decided upon grave and serious considerations, and, as it appeared to him, the hon. gentlemen who had introduced this subject had not come to any conclusion in his own mind either as to the policy of removing the capital, or as to the place to which it should be removed. He had himself, decided against both the Hills and Bombay, and although he appeared rather to favour Poonah, yet the arguments which he had advanced against Bombay would apply equally to Poonah. Governors-General of India would, of course, upon sanitary considerations, be inclined to select for the seat of Government the healthiest spot in the empires and the last four Governors-General had all given their opinions against removal of the capital from Calcutta. Lord Ellenborough and Lord Hardinge were both examined before the committee of 1853, when Lord Hardinge said:—

"I should not advise a change of the seat of Government from Calcutta, which was the prospect of having railways and electric telegraphs, and also looking to the other great consideration, that the present seat of Government is not liable to be attacked, is close to the sea, ready to receive reinforcements, and far removed from those emergencies and cries which will occur in India, such as occurred on the North-Western frontier when I was there, the further the Government is kept from these emergencies the better for the tranquillity of India."

Both the succeeding Governors-General, both Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning, have expressed similar opinions. Under these circumstances he thought that the House would be of opinion that no sufficiently strong reason had yet been advanced for making a change in the capital of India. The loss of Lord Canning might partly have been occasioned by the circumstances of the time having required that he should remain for a very long time continuously at the seat of Government at Calcutta. Such a necessity did not exist in ordinary periods, and it was hoped and anticipated that, in future, in quiet times the Governor-General would be able to visit other parts of the empire and make himself acquainted both with the country and with those who were carrying on the government in various parts of India. On the whole he hoped that the House would be of opinion that it was not at present desirable to change the capital of our Indian empire.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The Princess Alice was married on the 1st inst., at Osborne, to Prince Louis of Hesse. So complete was the privacy preserved on the occasion that neither at Southampton, nor Cowes, within a hundred yards of Osborne House, was there the slightest indication that any event of the slightest importance was about to disturb the daily currents of events. The following is the account of the ceremony given by the Court newsman:—

"The marriage of her Royal Highness Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse took place this day privately at Osborne, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of York, in the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"Her Majesty the Queen, suffering under her recent severe affliction, attended in a most private manner in deep mourning, surrounded by her four sons—their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold.

"The ceremonial of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, second daughter of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and of his Royal Highness Albert, the Prince Consort, Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, with his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Frederic William Louis, eldest son of his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Charles William Louis, brother of the Grand Duke of Hesse, was as follows:—The Royal personages and others invited were conducted to their places by the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Prince Alfred, the Prince Arthur, and the Prince Leopold, and attended by her Grace the Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes, and by her Grace the Duchess of Athol, Lady in Waiting, was previously conducted from her Majesty's apartments by the Lord Chamberlain to a chair on the left side of the altar. When the Queen was seated and the Royal personages and other guests had taken their places, the Lord Chamberlain conducted the bridegroom to his place on the right side of the altar. His Grand Ducal Highness the bridegroom was supported by his brother, his Grand Ducal Highness the Prince Henry of Hesse. The Lord Chamberlain then proceeded to her Majesty's apartments, and conducted the bride from thence to her place on the left side of the altar. Her Royal Highness the bride was supported by her uncle, his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and was accompanied by her Royal Highness's sisters, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena, the Princess Louise, and the Princess Beatrice, and by her Grand Ducal Highness the Princess Anna of Hesse, sister of his Grand Ducal Highness the bridegroom, as bridesmaids. The parents of the bridegroom were placed opposite to the Queen. When the bride had taken her place the service commenced, which was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York. The bride was given away by her uncle, his Royal Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

"At the conclusion of the service the bride and bridegroom were conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to an adjoining apartment. Her Majesty the Queen remained until all present at the ceremony had withdrawn, and then retired. The other Royal illustrious personages and guests proceeded to the drawing-room. The marriage register was taken by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor to her Majesty and the bride and bridegroom for their signatures, and subsequently to the drawing-room, for the signatures of the remaining witnesses.

"The dress worn on the occasion was morning dress—the gentlemen in black evening coats, white waistcoats, gray trousers, and black neckcloths, and the ladies in grey or violet morning dresses, and grey or white gloves."

Some additional particulars are furnished by a correspondent of the *Daily News* at Cowes:

"The Grand Ducal family arrived on Saturday, and were received on their landing by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Cambridge came down from town on Monday evening; and such of the Cabinet Ministers as could be spared from town arrived at Osborne House shortly after twelve on Tuesday morning. For the ceremony an altar had been erected in the dining-room, covered in purple velvet and gold, and surrounded by a handsome gilt railing, the work of Mr. Robinson, of Newport, a local decorator. Beyond this, I understand that not a single special arrangement was made for the ceremonial. The wedding of the Princess Royal, public as it comparatively was, was considered out of doors far too private for the interest which the public took in every event connected with the Royal Family; but the sad bereavement which has so recently taken place made it imperative in this case that the utmost seclusion should be preserved; and it certainly was a strange and solemn sight for the few of the public who flitted about the Osborneroad, to see no indications of life about the park, beyond a few servants, in the deepest mourning, passing almost stealthily up and down the avenue.

"The bride, I was told—and the ladies will be grateful for the information—wore a dress of white silk, of a new description, called 'Crystalline,' with a single flounce of Honiton lace, and a border of orange flowers at the bottom of the skirt. I was also informed that nearly the whole of the company wore second mourning, and that there was a singular absence of flowers. Jewellery, or decoration of any description. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Dean of Windsor, and the Rev. William Protheroe, rector of Whippingham, the office of bridesmaids being sustained by the younger Princesses, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg giving the bride away. Her Majesty was present at the ceremony, and amongst the company were the Grand Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary and Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, the Duchess of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, Sir G. C. Lewis, Earl Russell, Hon. C. P. Villiers.

"After the ceremony the w

dass Pranvulubdass, and he pays those orders; but I never gave the prisoner any such order.

Jumnadass Pranvulubdass said.—I am Pay Clerk in the employ of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company. I know the prisoner. He was a time-keeper in the employ of the Company, in the month of April last. On the 21st instant the prisoner brought this order (produced) to me at my office in the Fort, and said "I want my pay," presenting this order to me. I then went to Mr. Foy, and in consequence of what he told me, I examined the signatures of Mr. Matthew on some letters, and found that the signature on the order did not correspond with the signatures on those letters. Then Mr. Foy called the prisoner, and asked him if the paper was signed by Mr. Matthew. Prisoner said "Yes." Mr. Foy told the prisoner to wait a few minutes and then I went inside with Mr. Foy, and on my return in about five minutes I found the prisoner had left. I went to the prisoner's house near Cavel Street and gave him into custody of Mr. Raddle, European Constable, on a charge of forgery.

Mr. Thomas Matthew Foy said.—I am a Store-Keeper of the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company. My office is in No. 9, Hornby Row. On Monday last, in the forenoon, the witness Jumnadass brought this order to me, and in consequence of what Jumnadass told me I caused him to bring the prisoner into my office. I shewed this order to him (the prisoner) and asked him if it was Mr. Matthew's signature. He said "Yes." I asked him when he signed the paper, he replied "Yesterday" I then said "What, on Sunday?" Prisoner said "Yes." I then said, Did you see Mr. Matthew yesterday, and where? Prisoner replied "I saw him at the Byculla Club, when I went to see Colonel French." I then asked him where he (the prisoner wrote this document, and the prisoner replied, "at the Club-house." I then asked the prisoner if Mr. Matthew signed it at the same time and with the same pen and ink. Prisoner said "Yes." I then gave the document to the Pay Clerk and desired the prisoner to sit down in the office for a few minutes. When I again enquired for the prisoner I found that he had left the office. About 5 o'clock the same evening I saw the prisoner again at Mr. Matthew's office in Bellasis Road. Prisoner came voluntarily to me and said he was very sorry that he had done it, and asked me to forgive him, he had been pressed that morning for money. He further said, "That was the reason I did it."

His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case until Friday next.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 23rd July 1862.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING A COT.—An European, named William McLean, was charged with stealing one cot of the value of Rs. 15, the property of Eduljee Rustomjee.

Prosecutor stated that he resided in Bellasis Road. He knew the prisoner by sight from seeing him pass and repass along the road. The previous night at nine o'clock he saw the cot on the open verandah of a house of his which adjoins that in which he lived. He saw it there and went to his own house. Shortly afterwards he missed the cot from the verands. He reported the loss to the Police and saw the cot at the Police Station.

Sabana, a servant of the prosecutor, said that while returning from his house to his master's house that night he saw the prisoner and another man carrying the cot along the road towards Bellasis Road. He went to the prosecutor at his bungalow and told him what had occurred.

Police Constable, No. 608, said, that at half-past nine o'clock that night, he was on duty at a Police Station in Obelisk Road when he saw the prisoner in the road near the cot. Prisoner was offering the cot for sale for Rs. 5. Witness went up to the prisoner and arrested him.

Prisoner in defence urged that the cot was given him by the prosecutor.

He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour in the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—Philip Jones, Chief Officer on board the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, was charged with assaulting a boatman named Seedick Hurkoo.

Prosecutor stated.—I am a boatman and reside at Mazagon. Yesterday about five o'clock in the afternoon, I was on the Mazagon Bunder. Defendant came there in a buggy. When the buggy had stopped near the Bunder head, I went up to defendant and asked him if he wanted to hire a tony. Defendant without saying anything struck me with the end of his umbrella, cutting my cheek in two places. He gave me two pokes with the end of his umbrella, wounding me as now visible (shows marks). Defendant then went on board his vessel. A native doctor dressed my wounds. The wounds bled much. When I received the blows, I became stunned and fell down. I did not give defendant any provocation to poke me with his umbrella.

This statement was corroborated by two or three witnesses.

Defendant urged in defence that he had held out his umbrella and it accidentally struck against the complainant's face.

He was found guilty and fined Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 5 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

AN OLD ROGUE.—Aliy Hoosein, a wretched-looking Mahomedan, was brought up for stealing three suits of clothes, thirteen books, and one wooden-box, together of the value of Rs. 16, the property of one Nameedhoy Hoosein, a mucadam in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Factory at Tardeo. It appeared that a little before day-break on Tuesday morning last prisoner was seen leaving the prosecutor's house in Hay Market Road with the articles under his arm. On the prosecutor giving an alarm, prisoner was arrested by two policemen and taken to the Police Station.

Prisoner appeared to be an old offender, having been four times in the House of Correction and seven times in the County Jail. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour in the House of Correction.

REPORT OF THE LIGHT HOUSES &c. OF BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FROM CAPTAIN W. C. BARKER, I. N,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
TO RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ.,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt & Opium.

Office of the Master Attendt. & Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 18th June 1860.

SIR,—I have the honor of submitting the following report on the Light Houses, Light Vessels, Beacons, and Beacon Buoys of this Harbour:—

2. I would premise that I am aware, that of late years, many and various schemes for the improvement of the Port of Bombay, both with regard to the efficient Lighting and Pilotage as also the Harbour Defences, have been submitted to Government for consideration, but little has as yet been done towards carrying into practical effect what every one acknowledges to be so highly necessary.

3. I am at the same time aware that in the present state of the public finances, it is hardly to be expected that Government will be disposed to undertake what is recommended in the following pages immediately; still, I feel it my duty to lay before them what I consider so essentially necessary for the shipping interests of this great Commercial Port, and for the benefit of Government.

4. It is apparent to every one that the Port of Bombay is daily becoming of more importance, both politically and commercially, possessing as it does all the essential requirements for the establishment of an efficient Naval Arsenal, and all the qualifications of a great Commercial Port, capable of being rendered easy of access to friends at all times, whether by night or by day, and at all seasons of the year, and at the same time, if not inaccessible at least very formidable to enemies. It is in fact the very key to our Indian Empire on the West Coast, and the Grand Depot for Military Stores; and it is indeed surprising that its great capabilities have not, long ere this, been more fully developed.

5. I propose in the first place noticing the boundaries of the entrance to the Harbour, the Light Houses, Light Vessels, Beacons, and Beacon Buoys as they exist at present; secondly,—to suggest what I consider necessary towards the efficient lighting up of the entrance to the harbour; and thirdly,—to point out what may be done towards protecting the entrance to the same, and of our Mercantile Fleet.

6. Kenery or Kundaree Island marks the boundary of the entrance to the Harbour on the south side. It is a small rocky Island, bearing from the Light House and distant 11¼ miles, and is elevated near 100 feet above the level of the sea.

This is the point all vessels should endeavour to make (especially during the South-West monsoon,) in running for the Harbour.

7. To the North, the entrance to the Harbour is known by Malabar Hill with its low insignificant Flag Staff half way-down the brow of the hill, and by the Light House. This latter is situated at the extreme south end of Colaba, and is elevated about 130 feet above low water mark.

The Light displayed is a Revolving Light visible from the deck of a ship, in ordinarily clear nights, about 16 or 18 miles. It is not easily discernible during the day on account of the adjacent trees and buildings.

The South West Prong extends to the West of the Light House, a distance of 2¼ miles, drying at low water spring tides to a distance of 1¼ miles.

8. The Fair-Way to the entrance of the Harbour is marked by a floating light vessel, moored equi-distant about 2 miles from the extremity of the South West Prong, and the foul ground off Thull, in seven fathoms at low water spring tides. The following are the bearings and distances of the principal points from the outer Light Vessel:—

Malabar Point Flag Staff, N. 4 deg. 50 E. distance 6 min. 90 miles.
Light House, N. 21 deg. 40 min. E. 4 min. 53.
South West Prong extremity North, 2 min.
Inner Light Vessel, N. 38 deg. 50 min. E. 4 min. 68.
Middle of Thull Shoal, E. S. E. about 2 miles.
Kenery or Kundaree Island, S. 14 deg. E. nearly 7½ miles.

9. This vessel (built especially for the purpose) took up her station early in 1852, displays a Bright Light at her mast-head from sunset to sunrise, is visible 10 to 12 miles from a ship's deck in clear weather, a Blue Light is burnt every hour during the night, and a torch at the half hours. During the day a red ball is shewn from the mast-head, and on a sail being signalled a red flag is hoisted.

10. Notwithstanding that this vessel is moored with very heavy cables and anchors, she has broken adrift several times, (twice during last South-West monsoon.) Of course this is more likely to happen in very bad weather, when such a guide to the entrance of the Harbour (more particularly with a Light House in its present position) is most urgently required.

11. About ⅞ of a mile North-East by North of the outer Light Ship, is a large wooden Buoy, which has a spiral top, painted red, called the Fair-way Buoy, this has also broken adrift several times, and of course is more likely to do so in very bad weather.

12. The inner Light vessel (an old dismantled Schooner of about 90 tons) is moored to Southward of Sunken Rock, and bears from the outer Light Vessel N. E. ¾ North 4½ miles. This Vessel has a red ball at her mast-head, displays a bright light from sunset to sunrise, and a red flag at her mast-head during the day on a ship being signalled at the Light House. About ¼ of a mile to N. N. W. is a red Buoy, marking the exact position of the Sunken Rock. The concluding remarks of the last two paras., are also applicable to the inner Light Vessel and Buoy. The inner Light Vessel broke adrift once last South-West monsoon.

13. Besides the above, there is a Beacon (a white stone pillar about 24 feet high) on the "Oyster Rock," a small Light House on the "Dolphin Rock" displaying a Green Light to the Southward and Eastward, and Bright Light to the North-ward, dark to the Westward. This latter was erected at the close of the year 1850, but strange to say, accommodation for the men necessary to keep the lamps trimmed, was entirely lost sight of in the construction of this building—this is now being remedied.

14. The middle ground Shoal is defined by a chequered white and black Buoy to the Southward and a black Buoy to the Northward; both are of Iron.

15. The Flag Staff Shoal by a large red Buoy.

16. The Northern patches between the lastnamed shoal and Cross Island, are marked by small Iron Buoys.

17. There are also small Iron buoys, marking the Northern and South East edges of the reef off Butcher's Island, and a buoy marking the position of a small patch of rocks on North Eastern verge of the reef off Caranja Island.

18. Having thus described the principal points marking the limits of the entrance to the Harbour, as also the Light Houses, Light Vessels, Beacon and Beacon Buoys as they at present exist, I will now proceed to shew what I consider necessary should be done with regard to so important a matter as the lighting up the entrance to the Harbour.

19. Light Houses should be erected, if possible, on the dangers they are intended to guard against, and not (as is the case with the present light-house at Colaba) two miles and three quarters within the danger.

20. The utility of floating light vessels cannot for a moment be called in question, where the coast is low, and where sunken rocks and hidden dangers extend a considerable way to seaward; but for this Port they are not only unnecessary but often mischievous, for, as I have observed before, at the very time they are most urgently required, namely, in extremely bad weather, they are most likely to break adrift.

21. Before the present Floating light vessels can be dispensed with it is necessary to make a radical change in the present bad system of lighting up the approach to the Harbour.

22. In the first place, I would recommend that a Light House be erected on the extreme edge of the the South West Prong, where it dries at low water spring tides. It should be a first class Revolving Light and elevated 150 feet above high water mark so as to be visible from the deck of a ship in clear weather 18 to 20 miles.

23. I would also recommend that a loftier Flag Staff be erected on Malabar Point, so as to appear well above the trees and buildings in the vicinity. The approach to the Harbour on the North side would then be clearly defined.

24. Kenery or Kundaree Island is elevated, as before stated, about 100 feet above the level of the sea on its highest point. I would recommend the erection of a Light House some 80 feet above the summit or 180 feet above the sea, to shew a fixed bright light of the 1st class, so as to be visible in ordinary weather 20 to 22 miles from the deck of a ship. This Light House should be painted in alternate red and white broad bands or belts horizontally. The Light House at the end of South-West Prong should be all white, then there could not possibly be any chance of mistaking one for the other either by night or day.

25. A double light on Kenery was advocated by the Committee appointed by Sir Henry Leeke to report on the subject of an improved system of Lighting and Pilotage. I do not see the utility of a double light, which would of course be attended with double the expense of a single light, when the latter would answer every purpose.

26. The Sunken Rock, I am aware, is very small, but it is by no means impossible to erect a martello tower thereon, which would assist materially in defending the approach to the Harbour, and at the same time by displaying from its summit a bright fixed Light, of the 2nd or 3rd class, so as to be visible 5 or 6 miles from a ship's deck, would thus complete the lighting up of the entrance to the Harbour. Both inner and outer light vessels might then be removed.

27. Thirdly,—With regard to defending the entrance to the Harbour, the intervening space on the South-West Prong between the proposed new Light House and the Southern end of Colaba, might, in the course of a few years, be all reclaimed from the sea, and would form an excellent site for a series of Batteries, which would thus add greatly to the strength of the Harbour Defences now in course of construction. For the erection of these works we have ample materials in close proximity, and let it not be forgotten, that we have certain fine weather for at least eight months in the year, so that the works may be carried on progressively and surely.

28. But, whatever may be determined with regard to the Harbour Defences, years must elapse before they can be sufficiently advanced to resist the entrance of a hostile fleet. I cannot for a moment suppose that an enemy's fleet would venture to appear unless assured of the absence of men-of-war sufficient to protect the shipping; but with the present fortification, a couple of smart Frigates, well handled, could, in my opinion, either capture or destroy the whole of the mercantile fleet, with almost entire impunity to themselves as the ships are now anchored.

29. I would suggest, in the event of a hostile fleet being expected, that the shipping be moved to the Northward of Butcher's Island and Elephanta Island, and to the deep water anchorage off the old Fort on East end of Trombay Island; by throwing up Batteries on Butcher's Island, Elephanta, Trombay, and on the Northern end of Caranja, the shipping would thus be completely protected.

30. There is smooth and deep water close to the Island of Trombay. By the construction of a few piers on piles or arches, so as not to obstruct the tidal scour, ships might haul alongside to discharge and receive cargo. This spot is only distant from the Railway about 4½ miles. Would not this obviate the necessity for wet docks, and be less costly?

31. By removing merchant vessels from their present anchorage, the Guns on the Eastern or Harbour face of the Fort, might then be made available for the defence of the Port, which they certainly could not be, as the ships are now berthed.

32. Since writing the above, intelligence has been received of the total wreck of the American Ship *Squantum*, some 12 to 16 miles to the Southward of Kenery (exact particulars not yet known), which induces me to think, that had there been a Light House on Kenery Island, as suggested by me in the 24th para. this calamity would probably have been averted.

33. The erection of a Light House on the extremity of the South West Prong, could only be carried on during the fine season, whereas the erection of a Light House on Kenery Island could be proceeded with at all seasons. It would, therefore, be of more advantage to the shipping interests if the latter was first commenced.—I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed.) W. C. BARKER, Captain I. N.,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Bombay Castle, 14th July, 1862.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of this report to be communicated to the Chamber of Commerce, with a request that they will favor Government with their opinion on the general question, and whether there is any case for appointing a Commission to revise the system of lighting the Harbour. If so, how they would wish the Commission constituted.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.
Demurrer for Argument.

Cosme Damiao *vs.* Captain G. C. Evezard. (Part heard.)

Defended Causes for Trial of 2nd Term 1862.

22 Henry Gamble, Official Assignee &c. *vs.*, Juggonnath Jaytroop, (Part heard.)

11 Doe, on the demise of Eswadabai, widow &c. *vs.* Roe, afterwards Vowbai, widow, &c.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

William Sim & Co. vs. *Shamjee Hemraj & Co.*

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, for the defendants.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 1096½, being the difference of value on 51 candies of Compta cotton purchased from the defendants at Rs. 145 per candy, and that paid to Oomersey Veljee, Rs. 166½ per candy, owing to the non-delivery of cotton by defendants according to the written agreement. The cotton according to the contract was deliverable between the 20th October and 19th November last. It appeared that on the 31st October plaintiffs gave notice to the defendants, warning them that the time for delivery had commenced. Defendants were not to be seen until the 13th November, when one of them, Megjee, was found and said that he had no cotton ready. On the evening of the 14th November Mr. Sim, the plaintiff, called again at the Green, allotted to the defendants for depositing their cotton, when some cotton was shewn by Megjee. The first sample was tolerably fair but very leafy, the second more so, the third worse still, and then a heap of rubbish. Megjee then refused to allow any more sampling because the plaintiff did not stamp the sample bags. The plaintiff did not stamp the bags because he considered that the cotton was not according to contract. Megjee then became very excited and stated that plaintiff had lots; he became very excited and stated that plaintiff had come to fiddle and not to select. Plaintiff offered to hold a survey on the batch that was offered, but the defendants refused to allow it. In the evening of the 15th November plaintiff sent a notice requesting the delivery of cotton within twenty-four hours, and the defendant, Megjee, was afterwards seen but he refused to give any other cotton than that presented before. On the 16th plaintiff attended with two merchants, Mr. Cornforth and Mr. Robinson, for the purpose of holding a survey upon any cotton that might be offered. Defendants were not present; their servants stated that the pattimars had not arrived and word would be sent as soon as they had. Plaintiff with his people called on the morning and evening of the 18th and the evening of the 19th November but none of the defendants were to be found. On the 24th plaintiff saw Megjee who promised to show good cotton upon the arrival of a pattimar. On the morning of the 22nd defendant had a lot of cotton ready which was shown to plaintiff and the broker Adowjee; a dozen of samples were chosen all of which were rejected by the broker. Megjee still persisting that the cotton was good, a survey was proposed and Mr. Robinson sent for who surveyed and pronounced it as not worth receiving. One Muncherjee Dadabhoy, an assistant in a Parsee firm, who happened to be present at the time and being requested to examine, declared that the lot was made up of rejections. On the 23rd, defendant Megjee promised plaintiff's broker, Dadabhoy Byramjee, and Adowjee the cotton broker, that he would call at the plaintiff's office on the following day and settle the matter. Megjee called upon the plaintiff on the 25th and said that he had no cotton, whereupon the latter immediately purchased 51 candies on defendant's account from one Oomersey Veljee at Rs. 166½ per candy. These facts not being controverted by the evidence adduced by the defendants, the Court gave verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 1096 with costs.—*Verdict for plaintiff.*

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, June 27.)

THE Mail of May 16th arrived here on the 20th instant.

The past fortnight has been marked by fewer incidents than usual in connection with the hostile proceedings against the rebels in the neighbourhood of Shanghae. The weather is no longer favourable for the incursions of troops, but though it were, there is reason to suppose that all operations at a distance of more than ten miles from Shanghae would be discontinued in the meantime. The large rebel force said to be advancing under Chung Wang has shewn no signs of existence as yet; the only signs of Taeping life near Shanghae being the smoke of burning villages in the adjacent country. Of all the places captured during the campaign just closed, only Sunkeong now remains in the hands of the allies. Taing-poo was abandoned on the 19th instant, the rebels entering it at one side as we left it at the other. There were numerical strength of these people, and the number they therefore afford to lose while inflicting our troops the slightest injury, has rendered them formidable in a sense we cannot afford to overlook. It is also to be recollected that the Taepings possess considerable military practice, and being quite aware that they are not match for us when they are, even ten to one, on a fair field, they will avoid regular battles and content themselves with harassing us on all sides round about. Their immediate reoccupation of the places we have abandoned shews an elasticity that will want, on our part, a prolonged and vigorous campaign or two to destroy. Shanghae is well-protected for the present, reinforcements having arrived from the garrison at Tien-tsin; if we are to take the field and endeavour to break up the power and destroy the prestige of the Taepings, large reinforcements must speedily be sent from India. Reports from Nanking say that Wuhu has been taken by the Imperialists, and that strong detachments continue to arrive, to assist in the siege, and if possible, the capture, of that city. A rumour that the Tien Wang is dead has been vended, but the report is most likely false. One encouraging feature in the present hostilities is the disaffection which is said to prevail among the Taepings themselves, whole bodies of them being described as ready to desert at the first good opportunity. It is strongly to be suspected that, in the Rebel camp, much despotism and tyranny is practised, and that the few who adopted the cause at first as one of reformation have had their eyes opened to the grievons mistake they have made.

From Shanghae, we regret to hear that the fine steamer *Cortes*, which lately came from California in thirty-five days, making the shortest passage across the Pacific that has ever been known, was burnt to the water's edge in the harbour there on the 17th instant; how the fire originated is not yet known, but there are not wanting those who affirm that this and other fires which have unaccountably broken out in the settlement are the work of Rebel retaliation. The Brigadier-General is putting everything into order against an attack on the Settlement. A notification has been issued, prohibiting the erection of buildings within a hundred and fifty yards of the western line in the front and twenty in the rear; and around each post on the line must be maintained a clear space of fifty yards. Keepers of public-houses are forbidden to sell liquors of any kind to H.M. non-commissioned officers or soldiers. These orders are easily understood; not so however an order, from the same source, directing officers and men to cut their beards off. We hear that Ward's legion has been giving trouble—in what precise manner is not specified; there is perhaps the germ of future complications in this "fillibuster" mandarin, and it will be as well for our authorities to let him make his own position in his own way.

Ningpo is quiet, the ejected rebels having retired to a distance. The contractors for arms are understood to be very angry at the turn matters have taken, and all the more so that the *Encounter* and *Ringdove* are keeping vigilant watch for fresh arrivals. The missionaries are by no means pleased either; one of them it seems, kept a ferry which took passengers across the river; it yielded from five to eight dollars a day, but, the city being now in the ferry reverts to the mandarins. Another missionary, Dr. De La Rue's boat Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

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Hummum Street, Fort.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is the bankrupt firm. They are dealers and brokers in opium, doing business also in other produce. The receiving ship *Tropic* is one of two receiving ships in Hongkong harbour where owners or brokers can deposit opium. A receipt from the commander of such a ship for opium received on board, was in the habit of passing from hand to hand among men of business here, either as a valid transfer of the amount of opium it was granted for, or as a proper security for an advance of money. Exactly a fortnight ago, the firm being hard pressed, its resident partner left the colony for Macao, where the other partner resides. Suspicions being excited by this, the holders of opium-receipts sent on board the *Tropic* to realise their claims at once, because, there being no bankruptcy law here, every creditor retains what he can attach. On board the hulk there were only about fifty chests of drug to meet demands for fifteen hundred; the commander was taken into custody, his name only being at the bottom of the receipts. An enquiry has been going on, but it has not yet transpired whether the receipts were granted with the complicity of the Parsee firm who uttered them, for opium never arriving, or whether merely the commander of the *Tropic* betrayed his trust and disposed of the large amount of opium found to be deficient.

For the brief details which have as yet transpired, we refer our readers to another column. The amount at present known to be deficient is over a million and a half of dollars; fully one-half of this is due to five Banks in town, the Oriental Bank alone having escaped. Ninety thousand dollars is the lowest sum mentioned as being lost by any Bank, and when the circumstances are considered, the Bank managers certainly cannot be seriously blamed. The loans were obtained by the production of receipts for opium bearing the signature of a man named Stanford, who commanded the receiving ship *Tropic*. This ship was owned by Jameson & Co. of whom the chief, and until recently the only, partner, is Charles Jameson, than whom no man ever bore a higher reputation for integrity in any community. He is still unimpeached as far as complicity with the fraud is concerned. He took charge of the firm's business on shore, and, most unfortunately, left the management of the receiving ship to his brother-in-law and partner, William Kent Stanford, who is now in custody, and of whose guilt no doubts are entertained. The known respectability of Mr. Jameson, however—his long residence in China—and his strict faithfulness to all his engagements,—caused these receipts for opium to be viewed as perfectly good security. The Parsee firm produced to the bankers not only certain receipts of this kind, but policies of insurance on the opium granted by Messrs Dent & Co., and Messrs Jardine, Mathieson & Co., wherein the drug was described as lying in such and such a place. The receipts and policies were handed to this or that banker and advance at once granted. The credit of the Parsee firm among their own people was likewise known to be most extensive, and the losses to native houses by the present failure or fraud is equal to that sustained by the banks, probably greater. Other houses, English and American, are likewise losers through the same sort of transactions, though not to the same extent. The members of the Parsee firm are now both at Macao, where one of them usually resides and are thereby out of the jurisdiction of the Colony. A criminal warrant, has been issued against Rustomjee, and, on Monday last, a deputation of bankers called on the Governor, requesting him to use his best interest in getting the Governor of Macao to surrender him. Sir Hercules Robinson agreed at once to the request, and one of the deputation proceeded to Macao on Tuesday, to enforce the necessity of the measure on the Acting-Governor there.

Just as we are going to press, we have ascertained that Rustomjee is likely to be surrendered. A meeting of the Macau Council took place at noon yesterday, and despatches were sent to Sir Hercules Robinson, on the reply to which a final decision will be arrived at. Meantime, we believe that Rustomjee is a prisoner in Macao. Of his guilt, there are fewer doubts the more the matter is looked into. It has been alleged that those who dealt with him here should have known him to have had bad antecedents, including the crime of forgery. No such charge was ever brought against him; he was incarcerated nine years ago, on account of a brother's obligations, and this has been raked up to prove that he should not have been trusted. His own countrymen overlooked the circumstance, and so did everybody else. Altogether the affairs is most disastrous, and has eclipsed every other topic of local interest.

The weather is growing warmer, and a little sickness prevails, but nothing serious. In the North, however, cholera and small-pox prevail to a considerable extent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

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"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. It is no wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

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On SATURDAY the 26th instant, at 4 P. M. on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to Sell by Public Auction, by order of the owner, all the Materials composing the two Chawls or ranges, each of 7 Compartments, situate within the Fort, in the Lane known by the name of Ketchen Garden Row or Mamajeenee Koathree in Market, adjoining the premises of Purbhoo Luximon Govindjee, which Chawls are assessed under No. 8, the premises to be removed from their present site within 15 days.

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